

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON MONDAY, AUG. 29, 1836.

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BY THO. T. BRADFORD,

DANL. BRADFORD,

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

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Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence,

Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received

at this office until the first day

of October next, for the delivery of

provisions for the use of the troops of the

United States, to be delivered in bulk,

upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from

Natchitoches:

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on the 1st May, remainder

on 1st December, 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from

Fort Tison, mouth of the Chiemich:

240 barrels of pork

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles

80 bushels of good clean dry salt

900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the

months of April, 1837, and to leave

Natchitoches by the 20th of February,

1837.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort

Smith, Arkansas:

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the

months of May, 1837.

At Saint Louis or at Jefferson Barracks,

10 miles below St. Louis, at the option

of Government.

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien,

Mississippi river.

240 barrels of pork

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour

220 bushels of new white field beans

3500 pounds of good hard soap

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles

80 bushels of good clean dry salt

900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st

June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 15th

June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at

the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st

June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago:

120 barrels of pork

240 barrels fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st

June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of pork

240 barrels fresh superfine flour

110 bushels new white field beans

1760 pounds good hard soap

800 pounds good hard tallow candles

40 bushels good clean dry salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in December,

1836, and January and February,

1837.

At Boston:

300 barrels of pork

625 barrels fresh superfine flour

275 bushels new white field beans

4400 pounds good hard soap

2000 pounds good hard tallow candles

100 bushels good clean dry salt

1125 gallons good cider vinegar

At New York:

1200 barrels of pork

2500 barrels fresh superfine flour

1100 bushels new white field beans

17600 pounds good hard soap

8000 pounds good hard tallow candles

400 bushels good clean dry salt

4500 gallons good cider vinegar

At Baltimore:

480 barrels of pork

1000 barrels fresh superfine flour

440 bushels new white field beans

7040 pounds good hard soap

3200 pounds good hard tallow candles

150 bushels good clean dry salt

1800 gallons good cider vinegar.

Note.—All bidders are requested to extend

the amount of their bids for each article, and

to exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery,

at those posts where they are not specified, will be

one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December,

1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be

fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less

than two hundred pounds, and except where the

quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one

hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears,

and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork is to be carefully packed with lard

and salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds

each. The pork to be contained in seasoned

heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped.

The vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in

water-tight barrels, and the soap and candles in

strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of

thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien, and Saint

Peters, must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate

destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure

in this particular, will be considered a breach of

contract, and the Department will be authorized

to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time

and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be

paid by contractors, until they are deposited at

SCHOOL FOR

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Connected with the Georgetown College, (Ken.)

THE Professor having matured his plan and

extended his course, it is considered proper

to lay before the public such information as may

satisfy the inquirers directed to him from different

parts of the country.

The demand for Civil Engineers throughout

the Union, and the impetus which the 'Surplus

Revenue' will give to Internal Improvement, con-

spire to make this the most lucrative profession in

America.

It is safe to predict that, in less than three years

the wages of well instructed Assistant Engineers

will be \$3000 per annum—as in many parts of

the country they are now \$2000. Principal En-

gineers in different parts of the United States now

receive from \$4000 to \$10,000 per annum.

Several young men have completed the course

of studies in this institution, and immediately ob-

tained employment at \$1000, \$1200 and \$1500

per annum. Young men who have studied a re-

gular course of Mathematics may complete the

course in six months, at an expense of from \$100

to \$120. Others will require at least twelve

months.

COURSE OF STUDIES AND INSTRU-

CTION.

1st. The full course of Mathematics studied at

West Point, (Davies' Mathematics) from

Arithmetic to Fluxions, inclusive.

2d. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology

and Mineralogy.

3d. Drawing and the principles of Construction.

4th. CIVIL ENGINEERING, theoretical and practical.

The Text Books in Engineering are Spaul-

ding and Mahan (Prof. of Engineering at West

Point.) Wood on Rail Roads (American edition)

eco branch of the Piscataqua river, leading into Dover harbor, five thousand dollars.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Bass river, ten thousand dollars, and forty-one cents.

For removing the wreck in the harbor of New Bedford, ten thousand dollars.

For the construction of a breakwater at Sandy bay, agreeably to the report of a survey made by direction of the Department of War, transmitted to Congress by the President, April, twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty, ten thousand dollars.

For preserving the point of land leading to the fort and light-house at the Gurnet, in Duxbury, by hurdles or double ranges of piles, five thousand dollars.

For the preservation of Rainsford island, in the harbor of Boston, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

For a breakwater at Church's cove harbor, in the town of Little Compton, ten thousand dollars, agreeably to a survey made by Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, of the United States topographical engineers, in eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

For improving the harbor of Saybrook, by removing the bar at the mouth of Connecticut river, twenty thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor of Westport, agreeably to the report of John Anderson, of the Engineer Corps, three thousand dollars.

For a sea-wall to preserve Fairweather island, near Black Rock harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For securing the public works at the harbor of Southport, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For further securing the beach at Cedar point, in Connecticut, one thousand dollars.

For deepening the channel of the river Thames, leading in Norwich harbor, ten thousand dollars.

STATE OF VERMONT.

For building a breakwater or pier at the harbor of Burlington, ten thousand dollars.

For deepening the channel to eight feet, between the islands of North and South Hero, near Saint Alban's in Lake Champlain, in Vermont, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

For the improvement of the harbor of Portland, on Lake Erie, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Salmon river, on Lake Ontario, according to the several plans of said harbor, submitted through the Department of War, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, on Lake Ontario, according to the plan thereof made by Joseph G. Swift, civil engineer, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Black river, in the county of Jefferson, five thousand dollars.

For building a breakwater or pier at the harbor of Plattsburg, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor at the mouth of Cataragus creek, on Lake Erie, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improving the entrance of Whitehall harbor, on Lake Champlain, eight thousand dollars.

For building an ice breaker, on Staten Island, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

For improving the harbor at New Brunswick, by removing the obstructions in the Raritan river, according to a plan reported to the War Department by Hartman Bache, seven thousand dollars.

For the protection and improvement of Little Egg harbor, according to the plan reported to the War Department, five thousand dollars.

For a survey of Crow Shoal, in Delaware bay, to ascertain the expediency of constructing a breakwater or artificial harbor, one thousand dollars.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For repairs at the harbor of Chester, three thousand dollars.

For removing the bar on the river Delaware, in the neighborhood of Fort Mifflin, with the view of improving the harbor of Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

For improving the harbor of Wilmington, by removing the bar at the mouth of Christian river, according to the plan recommended by Hartman Bache, of the engineer corps, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

For deepening the harbor of Baltimore, twenty thousand dollars.

For a survey of the head waters of Chesapeake bay, pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, five hundred dollars.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

For a survey of James river, with the view of improving the harbor of Richmond, five hundred dollars.

For improving the navigation of the natural channels at the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For removing a sand shoal in Pamlico river, five thousand dollars, by means of the dredging machine now in operation at Ocracoke inlet.

For removing the oyster shoal in New river, Onslow county, by means of the dredging machine now in operation in the collection district of Wilmington, five thousand dollars.

To improve the harbor of Beaufort, five thousand dollars.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

For a survey of the bar and harbor at Georgetown, one thousand dollars.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

For the removal of the Brunswick bar, with a view of improving the harbor of Brunswick ten thousand dollars.

STATE OF OHIO.

For constructing two piers and improving the navigation at the mouth of Vermilion river, ten thousand dollars, according to the plan reported to the War Department.

STATE OF INDIANA.

For the constitution of a harbor at Michigan city, according to the plan reported to the War Department, twenty thousand dollars.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

For increasing the depth of water in the mouth of the Mississippi river, by closing some of the passages leading out of it, or by cutting a ship channel, or by any means which shall be deemed expedient by the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President of the United States, seventy-five thousand dollars; the said sum to be expended in whole or in part, as may be thought proper by the War Department, after the necessary survey shall have been made.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

For a pier to give direction to the current of the Mississippi river, near the city of St. Louis, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the survey of Saint Francis, Black, and White rivers, in Arkansas and Missouri, to determine upon the expediency of removing the natural rafts thereon, one thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA.

For removing a mud shoal, called the Bulk head, in the channel from East Pass to Apalachicola, ten thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN.

For the construction of a pier or breakwater at the mouth of the river Saint Joseph, twenty, thousand dollars.

TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

For the survey of the mouth of Milwaukee river, on Lake Michigan, to determine the practicability of making a harbor by deepening the channel, four hundred dollars.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the reports upon all the aforesaid surveys shall contain a statement of all such facts within the knowledge of the engineers respectively making the surveys, as are or may be in any way materially connected with the proposed improvements, and also with estimates, in detail, of the sums of money necessary for such mud improvements, respectively.

APPROVED, July 2d, 1836.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE a and Winter Session of this Institution, (comprising five months,) will commence on Monday, the 5th of September.

JOHN F. COONS.

Lexington, Aug 20, '36—48-4*

STRAYED

FROM this place, about three weeks ago, A BAY MARE, 6 years old, about 14 hands 2 or 3 inches high, with a small star in her forehead; two or three white feet; a spot on each jaw, occasioned by the distemper; some saddle marks on her back. She was, when she left, shod all round, though the shoes were considerably worn. When she left she made towards Versailles, though it would be expected that she would turn her course towards Mayville as she was raised in Fleming county. I will give a liberal reward to any person who will deliver the above described nag to me in Elizaville, Fleming county, or inform me at that place by letter, so that I get her.

EDWARD G. WOOD.

Lexington, August 17, '36—48-4t

Fayette County set: TAKEN UP by John Arambright for James Erwin, adjoining Lexington, a dark bay filly, about two years old, about 14 hands high, light hind foot white, star in her forehead; unbroke, appraised to \$25, by Samuel Wynd and David Martin, this 11th August 1836, before me.

DANIEL ARADRAFT, J. P.

Copy att. J. C. KONES clk. p.c.c.

Aug 15, 1836 46-3t

TO JOURNEMEN PRINTERS.

ONE or two steady, industrious Journeymen Printers will meet with constant employment, if immediate application is made at this Office.

Lexington, July 28, 1836.

The Subscriber,

HAVING discontinued his Coffeehouse business, informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be ready at all times to furnish them with good

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

by the bottle, dozen, keg, barrel or in any way to suit those who may call on him. Having a considerable part of his liquor stock, Wines and Cordials on hand, he will sell them in any quantities to suit purchasers, as he at present intends adding to his stock for the purpose of keeping a wholesale house for the above articles. His stock he need not recommend, as the house is well known, and generally considered good.

Houses in any of the neighboring towns supplied at the shortest notice, as the subscriber has conveyed for the express purpose of sending out any articles in his line of business, to any place, by receiving an order to that purpose.

Families in town supplied with Porter, or London Brown Stout, and have it sent to their houses; also a superior article of Cider.

JOHN CANDY.

N. B. For Cash only.

June 16, 1836—30-1m

ONE OR TWO APPRENTICES,

I learn the Art of Printing, will be taken boys between the ages of 14 and 16 would be preferred.

Lexington, March 5—9-4t

MR. VAN BUREN'S OPINIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, April 7th, 1836.

Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, V. President. Sir—I consider it the right of every citizen of the United States to ask and demand to be fully informed of the political principles and opinions of those who are candidates for the various offices in the gift of the people, and the imperative duty of the candidate to frankly and fully avow and disclose the opinions which he entertains. I therefore (as a voter, a citizen, and an individual feeling a deep and abiding interest in the welfare and prosperity of our common country, and an ardent desire to see the perpetuity of our free and happy form of government) take the liberty of asking your views on the following subjects:

1st Will you (if elected President of the United States) sign and approve a bill distributing the surplus revenue of the United States to each state according to the federal population of each, for internal improvements, education, and to such other objects as the legislatures of the several states may see fit to apply the same?

2d Will you sign and approve a bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to each state according to the federal population of each, for the purposes above specified?

3d Will you sign and approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable streams above ports of entry?

3d Will you sign and approve (if it becomes necessary to secure and save from depreciation the revenue and finances of the nation, and to afford a uniform sound currency to the people of the U. States) a bill (with proper modifications and restrictions) chartering a bank of the United States?

5th What is your opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to expunge or obliterate from the journals the records and proceedings of a previous session?

A frank, plain, and full answer to the foregoing inquiries is respectfully and earnestly solicited. Your answer is desired as soon as possible. I intend this and your answer for publication.

I have the honour to be, Your humble and ob't servant, SHERROD WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, April 20th, 1836.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you asking my opinions and views upon a series of public questions. You have accompanied the submission of your interrogatories with a reference to the existing relations between us of voter and candidate, and a declaration of your sense of the rights and duties growing out of the same.

Concurring, as I do, in the principle which inculcates and secures the most liberal interchange of sentiments between the elector and the candidate, I think it, nevertheless, just and reasonable to protect myself against the inference of having assented, without limitation, to the general proposition you have advanced. The duty of a candidate for the suffrages of the people to answer fully all enquiries made by an elector, undetermined as to his course, and seeking in good faith, information as to the opinions of the candidate, touching the appropriate duties of the office to be filled, is one which I cheerfully acknowledge, and will, upon all proper occasions, faithfully discharge.

The rights of an elector, on the other hand who has already determined to oppose the individual to whom his inquiries are addressed, and who makes them with the sole view of exposing, at his own time, and in the mode he may select, the opinions of the candidate to unfriendly criticism, and the candidate himself to prejudice in the estimation of portions of his fellow citizens, stand in my judgment, upon a different footing. To such enquiries I hold the candidate to be at liberty to reply or not, as justice to the country and to his own character may, in his opinion, dictate.

My personal acquaintance with you is, as you know, very limited, and without stopping to enquire as to your objects in this particular, I cheerfully assume them to be such as I have first described. I do this the more readily, as your character and situation assure me that if this impression is erroneous,—if your course in regard to the President election, so far as I am concerned, is settled, and the information you seek is not asked with a view to your own conduct—you will say so frankly.

Acting upon this assumption and belief, I will cheerfully give you my "opinions and views" upon the subjects which you have submitted to my consideration. In your list of questions, I find several which are now under discussion in Congress, and upon which it may become my duty to vote, as President of the Senate, before the termination of the present session. My reply to your letter will, therefore, therefore, be delayed for a short time; but I will embrace an early moment, after Congress rises, and in abundant season for the purposes of your enquiry, to send it to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

The Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS.

Washington, June 9th, 1836

Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN: Sir—I addressed you a letter on the 7th of April last, asking your opinion in relation to the several subjects therein specified. I do so in good faith for the purpose of knowing your opinions on those points, and for the purpose of de-

termining upon the course that I would take in the coming contest for the Presidency. I had the honor on the 20th of the same month to receive a letter from you, acknowledging the receipt of mine, and in which you say you will answer the questions propounded in my letter, but that that answer would be deferred until after the adjournment of the present session of Congress, because some of the subjects upon which I asked your opinion were pending before the Senate, and perhaps you might have (in the event the Senate was equally divided) to give the casting vote. I must be permitted to say that the reason given by you for not answering my questions is wholly and entirely unsatisfactory. I have always considered it the duty of a candidate for office in the gift of the people, to inform those whose suffrages he seeks, of his views and opinions as to the constitutionality and policy of those measures in which they may be interested, and particularly when the candidate shall be called upon by those who have the right to ask his opinion, and not to decline giving his opinion before his election, because perhaps and perchance he might have to vote upon those subjects or some one of them. If the people knew in advance the opinion of the candidate, they might not place him in a condition to vote.

If the reason you assign for not answering my questions until the adjournment of the present session of Congress be a good one, the same reason will continue to exist and apply with equal force until the fourth of March next; for at the next session of Congress (whether you shall be elected President of the United States or not) you may be called upon as President of the Senate to vote upon all or some one of the subjects mentioned in my letter. I am in good faith anxious to obtain your opinion upon the points submitted in my letter, and therefore again most earnestly and respectfully solicit your answer as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be your obedient and humble servant,

SHERROD WILLIAMS.

Washington, June 14th, 1836.

Sir—I find nothing in your last letter to change my decision in respect to the time at which I propose to reply to your first. It is however due to both of us that I should correct an error into which you have fallen.

I have already informed you that I would embrace an early moment after Congress rises and in abundant season for the purposes of your inquiry, to send you my answer. That determination remains not only unchanged, but is confirmed by the statements you have now made. You may therefore dismiss from your mind all apprehensions of not receiving it in full time for the object you have in view.

I am, sir, your obedient,

Humble servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

Hon. Sherrod Williams,

Albany, August 8, 1836.

To the Hon. SHERROD WILLIAMS, Representative in Congress from the state of Kentucky.

Sir—I embrace the earliest convenient moment, after the adjournment of Congress, to give you "my opinions and views" on the various subjects to which your attention was called by your letter of the 7th of April last.

The first of these subjects relates to the propriety of a law for the distribution of the surplus revenue of the United States among the states, according to their federal population, for internal improvements, education, and such other objects as the legislatures of the states may see fit to apply the same.

In my opinion, Congress does not possess the power, under the Constitution, to raise money for distribution among the states; and if a distinction can be maintained between raising money for such purpose, and the distribution of an unexpected surplus, (of which I am not satisfied) I think it ought not to be attempted with it a previous amendment of the Constitution, defining the authority and regulating its exercise. Apprehending danger to the Union from the course of federal legislation upon the subject of internal improvements, and fearing that it could not otherwise be arrested I was induced, at the commencement of President Jackson's administration, to favor the idea of a distribution annually among the states, of the surplus revenue, and an amendment of the Constitution conferring on Congress authority to make it. President Jackson entertained similar apprehensions, submitted suggestions to this effect to the consideration of Congress. They met with approbation in some quarters, but were denounced in others, with extraordinary severity, as encouraging a policy particularly unjust and ruinous to a portion of the Union, and subversive of the principles upon which it was founded. Time and circumstances have worked changes of opinion on the subject, from which my own mind has not been exempted. The intelligence and patriotism of the people proved adequate to the desired reform, in the legislation of Congress upon the subject of internal improvements, without resorting to the proposed distribution, and the experience of the last session has fully satisfied me of the impropriety of such a measure. "The support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies;" and "the preservation of the general government, in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad," were described by Mr. Jefferson as among the es-

sential principles of our government, which ought always to shape its administration. The experience of more than thirty years has attested the wisdom and justice of these sentiments—and it be- hoves those who are entrusted with the management of public affairs, to beware how they disregard the admonition. They who can yet allow themselves to hope that these great principles can be maintained under the operation of any of the proposed systems of distribution, have looked upon the signs of the times in a different light from myself. It is my firm conviction, that any system by which a distribution is made among the states, of moneys collected by the federal government, would introduce vices into the legislation of both governments, productive of the most injurious effects, as well upon the best interests of the country, as upon the perpetuity of our political institutions. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the good sense and patriotism of the American people will prevent the adoption of any such plan. The Deposite Bill (recently passed) will remove any pretence of a speedy necessity for such a step, and give time to provide against the recurrence of a redundancy of revenue. It would, indeed, be a great misfortune, if that law were regarded by the country as pledging the future course of its legislation to the policy to which you refer. The circumstances under which it passed, were of an extraordinary character, and cannot well again occur. To give a legislative organization to the fiscal agency for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, which had been established through the Treasury Department by Executive authority, as a substitute for that of the Bank of the United States, was an object of the very highest importance. It was the successful winding up of one of the most arduous conflicts between the well understood will of the people on the one side, and the monied power of the nation acting in concert with a formidable portion of its political power on the other, that has ever taken place, certainly that has ever resulted in the triumph of the popular will in any country. To accomplish this by the assent of all parties, to make all responsible for the future working of the system, by consulting liberally their opinions and wishes in its formation, and to put an end to those fierce and incessant assaults upon the management of the fiscal affairs of the government; by means of which every interest was disturbed, was a result which could not be too ardently desired. The President has for several years called the attention of Congress to this subject without effect; and the opposition party in Congress, by availing itself of partial diversities of opinion among the friends of the administration, acquired the power to prescribe conditions to its final settlement. That to which their demands were ultimately reduced was a distribution of the deposits of a portion of the public moneys among the states. After ineffectual efforts in both houses, on the part of the great mass of the supporters of the government in each, to separate that part of the bill which provided for the regulation of the Deposite Banks from the sections which made a different disposition of the surplus revenue, the friends of the administration, flinging among themselves in regard to the details and construction, but with the same general object in view, yielded their support by large majorities, to the bill in the modified form in which it came from the house of representatives. The amendment of the house, although it did not strip the bill of all its dangerous tendencies, made an essential change in its character in respect to the question of its constitutionality. In its previous form, it took the money by appropriation out of the Treasury, and thereby necessarily raised the question, whether the use which was proposed to be made of it, was amongst the "expenditures" authorized by the federal constitution. By the bill, as amended, no money is drawn from the Treasury, but the state treasuries, like state banks, are, to a limited extent, made places of deposit; of the constitutional power to do which, with the consent of the states, there can be no question. The President, assuming, as he was bound by a proper respect for the institutions of the country to do, that good faith would be kept in the dealings which it authorized between the federal and state governments, gave his assent to the measure. I would have given to the bill a similar direction, if it had become my duty to decide on the question. It now remains for Public Opinion, to the efficacy of which we all have so much reason to look with confidence and hope, to determine the character of the ultimate results to be expected from it. That the subject is of the first importance, all must admit; and I participate fully in the apprehensions so extensively entertained and so freely expressed as to its effects. But I do not despair: often as we have seen our political horizon overcast with portentous clouds, and the safe conduct of public affairs beset by combinations which, to all appearance, could not be overcome, we have never yet seen the time when these doubts and difficulties were not finally and satisfactorily cleared away by the operation of this powerful corrector. Such, I doubt not, will be the result now; and such, in the nature of things, must it always be, as long as the people are uncorrupted and our institutions free. Prejudice, passion and selfishness may rule the hour, and give a direction to public questions, when the controlling power rests in a single hand, or in a few individuals whose position exempts them from the injurious effects of official errors; but this can seldom happen, when that power exists only, as is the case with us, in the great body of

well informed and virtuous communities, who are to bear the consequences, whether for good or for evil, of public measures.

It is now for the majority of the people to decide whether the measure referred to shall only be tolerated as a temporary expedient, forced upon the country by a conjunction of extraordinary circumstances, and rendered less objectionable in consequence of its effect in removing beyond the reach of party contention and factious misrepresentations, disturbing questions in relation to public moneys, at a moment when the public mind is, from other causes, peculiarly liable to be unduly influenced by sinister and unfounded imputations; or, whether the distribution of the public deposits, shall be the parent and forerunner of future distributions of the public revenue. That the decision of this interesting question will be honestly made, we all know, and I do not doubt that it will also be wisely made. I hope, and believe that the public voice will demand, that this species of legislation shall terminate with the emergency that produced it—that early and efficient steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence of a state of things calculated to furnish an excuse for any measure of distribution, by the adoption of the only natural, safe and just remedy for an excess of revenue, a reduction of the taxes, effectual in its results, equitable in its details, and wisely adapted to the circumstances of the country—that we shall be content to continue the action of our complicated but admirable system of government, state and federal, in the course that has conducted our country to its present palmy state of prosperity and renown—and shall eschew in future those schemes of improvement in their administration, with which the country is from time to time inundated, the results of which, to say the best of them, are extremely hazardous, and which too often have quite as much in view the individual advantage of the projector as the good of the nation.

The next subject embraced in your enquiries, is the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, amongst the states according to the federal population of each, for similar purposes.

My views in regard to several public questions, and among them the proper distribution of the public lands, were asked by a portion of the citizens of my own state shortly after my nomination for the Presidency. They were given in August, 1835, and upon the latter subject expressed in the following words: "In respect to the public lands, I need only observe, that I regard the public domain as a trust fund belonging to all the states, to be disposed of for their common benefit. Ample authority is for that purpose conferred upon Congress by an express provision of the constitution. In making such disposition, that body should in my opinion act upon the principle, that the people of the United States have a greater interest in an early settlement and substantial improvement of the public lands, than in the amount of revenue which may be derived from them. To accomplish this object, the accumulation of large tracts in few hands should be discontinued, and liberal facilities afforded to the acquisition of small portions by such of our citizens, wherever residing, as are in good faith desirous of possessing as homes for themselves and families. The particular measures by which these results are to be secured, is matter of detail to be settled by Congress, in the exercise of a sound discretion, aided by the lights of experience and having reference to the general interests of the country. The disposition of the public lands proposed by the bill to which President Jackson refused his assent, was in my opinion, highly objectionable. I therefore approved of its objection by him at the time, and all my subsequent reflection has confirmed me in that opinion." I have watched the discussions, with all the attention which its importance demands and with an earnest desire to arrive at conclusions in regard to it, which shall best answer the requirements of justice, and promote the interests of all the states, but have seen no cause to doubt the correctness of these views. I am of opinion that the avails of the public lands will be more equitably and faithfully applied "to the common benefit of the United States," by their continued application to the general wants of the Treasury, than by any other mode that has yet been suggested; and that such an appropriation is in every respect preferable to the distribution thereof among the states, in the manner your question proposes. Entertaining these views, I cannot give you any encouragement that I will in the event of my election to the Presidency favour that policy.

You next ask me whether I will approve bills making appropriations to improve navigable rivers above ports of entry. I am not aware that there is any question in reference to the subject of internal improvements by the Federal Government, upon which my opinion have not been fully expressed, in a letter written by me in October, 1832, when a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to the Shocco Springs committee of North Carolina, and in a letter from the Attorney General of the United States to Mr. Mechenburgh, in 1835, in which he was authorized to speak my sentiments in the matter. These doctrines have been frequently and extensively published. Upon referring to them, you will find that from the first action of President Jackson upon this particular portion of his official duties, which happened while I was a member of his Cabinet, until the time

when those letters were written, there has been co-operation in action and a general correspondence in opinion between him and myself upon the whole subject. In the views expressed by him, upon the particular question to which your enquiry extends, in his annual message to Congress in December, 1834, I fully concur. They were as follows:

"There is another class of appropriations for what may be called, without impropriety, internal improvements, which have always been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their object the improvement of our harbours, and the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, for the facility and security of our foreign commerce. The grounds upon which I distinguish appropriations of this character from others, have already been stated to Congress. I will only now add that at the first session of Congress under the new constitution, it was provided by law, that all expenses which should accrue from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs of all light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, placed or sunk before the passage of the act, within any bay, inlet, harbour, or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States, and further, that it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts, with the approbation of the President, for rebuilding when necessary, and keeping in good repair, the light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several states, and for furnishing them with supplies.—Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our seaboard, but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of these expenditures, to the erection of light-houses, the placing, planting, and sinking of buoys, beacons and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the harbours upon our lakes, as well as on the seaboard. Although I have expressed to Congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to refuse my assent to bills containing them, and have contented myself to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors. Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations for remote, and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better, I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill, entitled 'An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river, but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprised, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions, could desire."

President Jackson has no where given us his views as to the particular provisions of the Federal Constitution, by which he conceives expenditures of this character to be authorized. Upon referring to the early proceedings of the government, we find that Gen. Hamilton, while Secretary of the Treasury, contended that they were warranted by the authority given to Congress to regulate commerce. Mr. Jefferson, on the other hand, whilst he deprecated their liability to extravagance and abuse, assumed that they could be justified under the power to maintain a navy. President Jackson has left the question of constitutionality in the state in which it was left by his predecessors. But having had actual proof of the tendency of these appropriations to the abuses which Mr. Jefferson apprehended, he has endeavored to apply to the subject a practical remedy. With this view, he refused his assent to all appropriations above ports of entry or delivery—not that he held the mere fact of the establishment of such ports by Congress decisive of the question of constitutionality, but because the constitution, under the general discretion it confers in regard to the approval or disapproval of bills, gives him the right to do so, without reference to the constitutional question, and because he thought its exercise would be highly conducive to the public good. No one, I believe, contends that the President ought, so far as it depended upon him, to have arrested all appropriations of this character, nor could it with any show of propriety be insisted that he should have given his consent to the extension of them to objects of a character altogether different from those which have been promoted by grants from the Federal Treasury, since the

commencement of the Federal Government. That the rule he adopted for the regulation of his conduct in the matter, is free from objection, is not contended. I am, however, satisfied that it has been productive of much good, and will, until a more satisfactory one is suggested, give it my support.

(To be Continued.)

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.
NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittendon Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.
7th, Jesse Abell, of Marion.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

LEXINGTON.
MONDAY...AUG.... 29....1836.

The Democratic party in Mercer county, with their accustomed and praiseworthy zeal and energy, have determined to have a Central State Celebration of the 5th of October next, in commemoration of the Battle of the Thames. In this measure they have already received the approbation of a large portion of the Democratic party throughout the State, of all who will be consulted, and we doubt not that all Democrats who can make it convenient, from all parts of the State will attend, and unite in doing honor to the day, and to the principal guest (who will be invited, and will attend as we are informed) Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The Democratic papers in Kentucky are requested to announce this contemplated Celebration.

His Excellency JAMES CLARKE, Governor elect, will we understand, be escorted from the Clarke county line to this city, by Capt. Carter's company of Kentucky Volunteers. His arrival is expected this afternoon.

The Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union, gives the state of parties in the Alabama Legislature to be, in the Senate, 15 Van Buren and 15 White. In the House of Representatives, 50 Van Buren and 40 White—leaving a majority of 10 for Van Buren. That consequently Senator Moore, who has for some time misrepresented that state, in the Senate of the United States, would cease his labors on the third of March next.

The Raleigh [N. C.] Star of the 18th, states, that of 49 counties, Dudley, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a majority of 3,656. This may be so.

In noticing the appointment of the officers who had been commissioned to serve in the Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers an error occurred. Col. THOMAS A. RUSSELL who is stated to have been appointed Colonel, has really the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel. Gen. Leslie Combs, has the commission of Colonel.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

We have conversed with Mr. VERBRYKE, formerly of this office, who arrived in this city yesterday, one of the Emigrants who marched with Colonel Wilson from this city. He left Galveston on the 2d inst. He states, that Colonel Wilson, Captain Pestlethwaite, and something like half the Emigrants have returned as far as New Orleans, and will be on in a few days. They did not arrive in Texas as within the time prescribed by the Government, (the first of July) and could get no assurance of other pay than Eight Dollars per month—that there was great confusion and dissatisfaction with the Government, and matters appeared in a very unsettled state. But that the two Rogers's with the remainder of the men who did not return, had gone on to join the main army. That there were no Mexican enemies in Texas when he left; but that some tough sport was expected in the fall and winter.

LEXINGTON THEATRE.
It is proposed to erect a new joint stock Theatre in this city, and a considerable

portion of the stock is already taken in shares of \$100 each.

A friend has just made a suggestion, which if carried into execution, would we think add greatly to the prosperity of our city.

It is well known, that a great number of the wealthy inhabitants of the South, seek a more healthy and pleasant climate during the summer months; and nothing save the want of suitable accommodations, prevents Lexington from being the spot where they would generally spend that portion of time. Its known salubrity of atmosphere, fine water, beautiful surrounding country and number of excellent roads, offer inducements rarely to be found elsewhere.

The suggestion is, that a large and commodious building be erected in or adjacent to the city, as a boarding house or tavern, and that it be surrounded with a sufficient number of neat cottages for the accommodation of families who might resort here for health or pleasure.

There are thirteen public roads, besides the rail road, leading from Lexington in every direction, through a most delightful country for many miles. At least six of those roads will very shortly be macadamised, and afford the finest facility for healthful exercise, either in carriages, or on horseback. Those who might prefer pedestrian exercise, could promenade our streets, or the walks which should be laid off in the grounds attached to the boarding house.

The New York Evening Post, contains the correspondence between the Hon. Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, and Sherrod Williams, one of the Kentucky representatives in Congress, a portion of which will be found in our paper of to-day. Mr. Van Buren's answers to the questions of Mr. Williams, is clear, to the point, and entirely satisfactory, we hope, to the democracy of the United States. What will the Whigs now say respecting Mr. Van Buren's "system of non commitment?"—Will not the honest among them, do him the justice to admit they have slandered, grossly slandered, one of the ablest statesmen in the United States, by iterating and reiterating the falsehood, that he is non-committed on almost all the prominent questions of State policy, which now agitate our country? Surely they will, if they hope ever to retrieve their reputation from the just imputation of knowingly imposing upon the gullibility of their readers. At another time we will notice more at length, Mr. Van Buren's letter.

A Columbus paper of August 5th states that government is about to make arrangements with the friendly Indians, to enter the service of the United States against the Seminoles.

Mr. Stevenson, Minister to England, arrived in London on the first of July.

Some of the friends of Judge White, in Tennessee, not content with a simple declaration of their preference for him, have clenched their declarations with a solemn oath. Desperate, indeed, must be the prospects of the Judge, if his friends can only be kept together by oaths of fidelity.

The following proceedings of the Grand Jury of Hawkins County Tennessee (and Grand Juries always act upon oaths) is published in the Knoxville Register of 17th August.

"Whereas, it is the right of every citizen of the United States, no matter how humble his condition may be, to judge for himself of public men and public measures, and to express his own opinions and to act on his own judgment.

Now in the exercise of these rights, we, the Grand Jurors of Hawkins county, empanelled from the body of said county, do hereby express, our opinions, that our fellow citizen Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, is an honest man and an able statesman, faithful to the Constitution and true to the best interests of the country; and as such we do recommend him to the favorable consideration of the American people as a suitable person to succeed Gen. Jackson in the Presidency of the United States; and we pledge ourselves to the country to give him an honest and efficient support for said office.

JOHN MITCHELL, foreman.
ROBERT D. YOUNG,
WILLIAM MARTIN,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
JOHN LOONEY,
JOHN TUNNELL,
EDWARDS KINKEAD,
JOHN STAKELY,
JOSEPH BAKER,
R. W. KINKEAD.
B. THURMAN, Const.
of the Grand Jury.

[COMMUNICATED.]
MR. BRADFORD:
You will oblige a subscriber by republishing the enclosed. I cut it from the

Louisville Advertiser of May the 15th 1835. It will be perceived not only that Messrs. Wickliffe Daniel &c. had promised a just estimate of Mr. Kendall's talents and virtues, but, that Mr. Penn's prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter.

August 27th 1836. A.
The opposition press, with some few honorable exceptions, is pouring the vials of its wrath upon Mr. Kendall. This was to have been expected for several reasons. The recent overwhelming defeats of the whigs have put them in a bad humor. Second. They know and dread the talents of the Postmaster General. Third. The Post Office Department has afforded them a theme for vituperating the Administration, which they feel confident will shortly be taken from them. They are well aware that Mr. Kendall will soon place it in a situation which will render their attacks harmless and ridiculous.

But, while the whig press is thus endeavoring to blast the character of Mr. Kendall, we recommend the perusal of the following letter to all who are disposed to judge justly. Many of those who are now literally reviling him, would be proud to produce a similar attestation of their talents and moral worth:

To GEN. JACKSON—

Sir: The underwritten, your friends, take the liberty of expressing, in a manner which cannot admit of any evasion hereafter on their part, their confirmed and sincere opinion of the worth of Amos Kendall of Kentucky, both as a citizen and a public champion of the purity, simplicity, and republican features of our Constitution and Government. His merits, they confidently trust, are not altogether unknown to yourself. Kentucky, the better half of Kentucky, know and are yet ready to acknowledge them; and the republican party in every part of the United States, which has found in you a leader in every way worthy of itself, is not unwilling to recognize the claims of Mr. Kendall to some of the rewards which a grateful country likes to bestow upon her faithful sons. The feeble letters and their effects can never be forgotten by those who lost, or by those who gained by them. Mr. Kendall, we all believe, and some of us have had an acquaintance with him which authorizes us to say, we know, is a man of exemplary purity in his private life, and we challenge the annals of party warfare for the instance of a man, conducting so efficient a public journal as he has done, who has maintained a character more highly distinguished for probity, consistency, and a uniform devotion to the best interests of his country, than himself.

The underwritten would be highly gratified if the President elect would appoint Mr. Kendall Auditor, in case of a vacancy.

Signed
T. P. MOORE,
H. DANIEL,
C. A. WICKLIFFE,
THO. CHILTON,
JOEL YANCY,
ROB. McHATTON,
JOSEPH LECOMPTE,
JOHN ROWAN,
CHITTENDON LYON,
R. M. JOHNSON.

The above is a true copy of the original on file in the office of the President's Private Secretary.
May, 23d, 1836.

ANDREW J. DONALSON.
For the Kentucky Gazette.
NO. VI.
[CONCLUDED.]

Were Botanic Physicians the only sufferers, though they might suffer much and long, yet would not our voice be heard nor our pen be wielded to vent one complaint. But convinced as we are that the best interests, the health, the life of our nearest and dearest friends are endangered by the popular practice, and that too under the sanction of custom strengthened by fashion and popularity in a manner countenanced and sustained by the schools of Medicine and their Paraselsian professors, as well as by Jewellers and Bricklayers turned doctors; a more countenanced and sustained by the selfishness of men who shut their eyes against the light of truth, and the force of argument, and who endeavor to carry their point by scurrility and ridicule; we cannot consent to sin against our own soul by criminally holding our peace. Nay, while opportunity is offered, our warning voice, though disregarded, shall be raised against the popular error even at the risk of uniting "Herod and Jearipha" over the head of truth as was done on a former occasion in hidden times. We therefore continue to present quotations in favor of our position from medical writers—from medical writers whose shadow cannot be found among those who bemean themselves by treating subjects with lampoon and ridicule for want of fact and argument.

The following is from Doctor Ives a respectable practitioner in New York, published in an appendix to the work of Hamilton. "It is true," he says, "that those who have most zealously recommended this medicine [calomel] have not denied the danger and uncertainty of its operation; still they appear rather to have labored to give it the character of a specific, than to establish general principles which would reconcile the discrepancy of their theory and practice. 'Could a line be drawn,' says Dr. Warren, 'between the diseases in which it is prejudicial, and those in which it is advantageous; and could the mode of administration be accurately prescribed, much of that mischief which has originated from that active class of medicines—[rather say poisons] might be avoided, and many a constitution saved from ruin.' Reader is not this a candid concession? This mischief, this destruction of constitution is just what we deplore; and to this we are anxious to call your attention. It is this destruction of constitution, and this additional destruction of life, which we see so fearfully increasing around us, that has induced us to sacrifice popularity at the shrine of duty—to forego the prospects of worldly gain, and obtrude ourselves upon your notice. Yet if Dr. Warren will consult the writings of Doctor Cooke, as published and reviewed in the Transylvania Journal of Medicine his doubts as to the quantity—and the manner of administration, &c. will be at once removed. A table spoon full is the Transylvania dose; and Transylvania are termed and honorable men; therefore Dr. Warren may most confidently follow their example.—Dr. Ives continues; 'but this is a knowledge which we can never hope to attain, and even if it were attainable, what would be the avail? There is a diversity in the character of the same diseases, arising from a difference in the circumstances or condition of the patients which forbids the exper-

imentation, and the science of medicine will be ever so imperfect, and the labors of the physician so complicated that a medicine can be safely prescribed for a name. It will continue to be the province of the physician to establish general principles from fact, and to note out from these such particulars as may be suitable to the multifarious character and symptoms of disease; and until some general principles shall be settled for the better regulation of the calomel practice in fevers, however extensive and popular it may be, it will continue to be empirical.

That the calomel practice may be empirical in fevers in New York is possible, but that it can be so in this city, we presume, is impossible. For we believe that the dose, its frequency of administration, and its result, are, in the Medical School, laid down with precision, if not with mathematical certainty.

"To quack infallible apply,
Here's room enough for you to lie.
His skill triumphant still prevails
For DEATH'S a cure that never fails."

ANON.

CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.

A captain of the Texan army now in this city, directly from Texas, informs us that charges had been formally preferred against Mr. Burnet, the President of Texas, for TREASON. The charges were signed by Gen. Lamar, Gen. Rusk, and nearly all of the principle officers of the Texan army. His release of Santa Anna, and other suspicious acts, furnished the foundation for the accusation.

We do not for a moment believe that any charge against President Burnet injuriously affecting his moral principles, can be sustained. His integrity and patriotism are known by his friends to be beyond the reach even of detraction.—Cincinnati Whig.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Judge Strong, in a recent case in our Common Pleas, has decided that no one has a right, when making a division fence, to run half of the same on the lot of the neighboring owner—but that it must be wholly on the land of him who makes it. The case which called forth this decision, was an action of trespass for cutting a ditch in meadow land for the purpose of a fence; it appeared that the defendant in this case, cut some five feet wide on each side of the line, which constitutes the boundary between him and the plaintiff, and the judge in his charge enforced upon the jury that by no existing statute was the making of a fence on the lot of the adjoining owner justified; but that those constructing half on one side and half on the other, must be so constructed by mutual consent, otherwise legal measures could be instituted for damage, &c. The owners of real estate should recollect this decision, as cases in which it would be applicable are not infrequent in our courts of justice.

— Worcester Spy.

KATY VAT LIVES ON DE BLAIN.
Air—"Jessie the Flower of Dunblane."
De sun has gone town shust peint the blue moon;
tains,
Unt left to tak night to come on us again;
Ven I stumblid a-lang 'mound de schwamps unt de fountrains
To see voice mine Katy vat lifes on de blain.
How schweet is de lily mit its prown yellow plossoms!
Unt so ish to meadow all cowered mit grain?
Put noting's so britty and shicks to my posom,
Like schweet little Katy vat lifes on de blain.
She's painful ash any, shonst like her ant Chiny;
She's under high 'ant nor yet foolish nor fain;
Unt he's a great fillon mitout any feelin,
Dat would hurt mine schweet Katy vat lifes on de blain.
Sing on schweet bird, mit your song for de night,
It's so nice ven de hills sing your songs pack again;
Sooch choy to mine heart, and sooch monstrous teilight,
Prings schweet little Katy vat lifes on de blain.

MARRIED.—In Greene County, on Wednesday last the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McCorkle, Maj. JOHN C. MULLAY, late of Kentucky, to Miss CATHERINE D., daughter of John Kennedy, Esq. of the vicinity of this place.—Ten. Sentinel.

COMMUNICATED.
DIED.—On the 14th inst., in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN LAUDEMAN, after a protracted illness of more than two years, which she bore with great patience and fortitude, and finally yielded up her spirit in the hope of eternal life, through Jesus Christ. It is due to the deceased to say, that in all the relations of life, she discharged with fidelity and affection, the duties that devolved upon her, and although cut off in the very bloom of life, and from all that could endear existence to her, leaving an aged and affectionate mother, a kind and excellent companion, and tender child, and numerous friends behind; yet she doubtless has made a happy exchange. Let them not sorrow as those that have no hope, for "blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."—C.

— In this city, on Saturday morning last, at the residence of M. T. Scott, Esq., ALICE PRACHIEV, youngest daughter of W. P. and Mary Nicholson, of Baltimore, Md.



A LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF
Shrubs, Plants & Flowers.
WILL be sold at D. BRADFORD'S Auction Store, Main street, Lexington, on Tuesday, 6th September, at 2 o'clock in the morning. Aug 29, 1836. 50 tds

AUCTION SALES
Novel Sale.

THE present Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, when he took charge of that paper, commenced filing all his exchange papers. They have become so voluminous, that he has not room to preserve them, and therefore proposes selling them at Auction on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th of September next, at early candle-light, at his Auction Store, on Main street.

He trusts his Editorial Brethren will not view this step other than as complimentary to them.—The valuable matter contained in each file, will ensure its preservation by the purchaser; and by being thus disseminated and preserved, much useful intelligence may be hereafter referred to by the Politician, the Historian, the Farmer, the Mechanic, and in fact, to almost every literary character.

The files all close at the end of the year 1835; but the papers since that date are preserved and will be offered when all for the year 1836, shall have been received—some time in January next.

Massachusetts. Boston—Statesman.
Delaware. Wilmington—Gazette.
New Jersey. New Brunswick—Times. Trenton—Emporium and True American. Newark—Eagle.
Maryland. Baltimore—American, Republican, and Visitor.
Washington City. Globe.

Kentucky. Louisville—Price Current, Journal, and Public Advertiser. Frankfort—Commonwealth, and Argus. Mayfield—Eagle, and Monitor. Lexington—Observer & Reporter, and Intelligencer. Covington—Enquirer. Georgetown—Sentinel. Danville—Oliver Branch. Richmond—Farmer's Chronicle. Paris—Citizen. Cincinnati—Visitor.

Virginia. Richmond—Whig, and Enquirer. Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh—Mercury. Philadelphia—American Sentinel, Pennsylvaniaian, and National Gazette. Harrisburg—Reporter. Greensburg—Republican.

New York. New York—Times, Evening Post, Advocate & Journal, Spirit of the Times, Sunday Morning News, and Sylvester's Reporter. Newburg—Telegraph. Utica—Observer. Albany—Argus.

Maine. Augusta—Age. Portland—Argus. New Hampshire. Concord—Patriot & Gazette. Dover—Gazette & Advertiser.

Connecticut. Hartford—Times, Patriot & Democrat. Tennessee. Nashville—Union, Republican, and Banner. Knoxville—Register. Columbia—Democrat. Franklin—Review.

Mississippi. Port Gibson—Correspondent. Rodney—Telegraph. Vicksburg—Register. Alabama. Tuscaloosa—Flag of the Union. Huntsville—Democrat.

Georgia. Milledgeville—Journal, Standard of the Union. Augusta—Constitutionalist. Ohio. Muskingum—Messenger. Chillicothe—Advertiser. Columbus—Monitor. Western Hemisphere, State Journal & Gazette. Canton—Democrat. Cincinnati—Advertiser, and Republican. New Lisbon—Patriot. St. Clairsville—Gazette. Batavia—Sun. Dayton—Herald. Zanesville—Union. Lancaster—Eagle. Kikland—Times.

Missouri. Fayette—Democrat. Palmyra—Courier. Booneville—Herald. St. Louis—Argus. Indiana. Liberty—Constitutionalist. Rising Sun—Times. Indianapolis—Democrat. Lafayette—Mercury. Vincennes—Sun. Brookville—Inquirer.

Illinois. Galena—Galenian. Shawneetown—Democrat. Vandalia—Advocate. Jacksonville—Gazette.

Arkansas. Little Rock—Gazette, Times and Advocate.

Louisiana. Clinton—Olive Branch. Franklin—Republican. St. Francisville—Journal.

North Carolina. Raleigh—Sentinel. Lexington, Aug 29, 1836. 50 tds

To Wholesale Dealers.
FIRST ARRIVAL OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
ARE receiving and opening, at their storerooms No. 49, Main street, a large stock of Fancy and Staple MERCHANDISE, selected with care from the latest arrivals in the Eastern cities, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of wholesale dealers
Lex Aug 23—49-12t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

100 CASES
SHOES & BOOTS, now receiving and for sale, wholesale or retail, by
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
Lex Aug 23, 1836—49-12t

BOLTING CLOTHS.

ON hand and for sale, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS of superior quality.
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
Lex Aug 23, '36—49-12t

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from my farm near Lexington, Kentucky, on the night of the 21st inst, a dark mulatto man, about 45 years old, somewhat grey, spare made, of low stature, very light of step, his jaw teeth out, which shews when he laughs—by name LEVI, but will probably give himself some other.

He took with him a blanket and a suit of clothes besides that he wore. He has lived in Louisiana at Baton Rouge, and at New Orleans; was raised in Virginia. He is a cook, waiter and coachman; has a scar on the end of his nose, and stammers a little when surprised by a question he does not know well how to answer.

He will probably make for the Ohio river and pass for a free man, as he has several times made off that way.

I will give Twenty Dollars reward if taken in Kentucky, or Fifty Dollars if taken out of the state and secured so that I get him.

F. L. TURNER.
Aug 22, '36—49-4t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in conjunction with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Woodford county, will proceed on Thursday the 22d September, to possession the tract of land on which I now reside, lying in said county on the waters of the South Fork of Elkhorn, entered surveyed and patented in the name of Williams and Bent, persons who may feel interested can attend if they think proper.

Aug 17, '36—49-3w JAMES HICKLIN.

THE FEATHER RENOVATOR

IS now in operation, on Main street, nearly opposite the Grand Masonic Hall. Those who wish their Beds renovated, would do well to make an early application, as the press of business will be on in a few weeks. Beds, in the city, will be sent for, renovated, and returned the same day. Attention will be paid by

MOSES HEADINGTON.
Lexington, Aug 22, '36—49-4t

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday of March. The courses are on:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Doctor DUDLEY;
Institutes of Medicine, Clinical Practice, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Doctor CALDWELL;
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Doctor COOKE.

Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, by Doctor RICHARDSON.

Material Medica and Medical Botany, by Doctor SHORR.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Doctor YANDELL.

During the entire term the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, sabbath excepted. The fee to the entire course, with matriculation and use of an extensive library, is \$110. The graduation fee is \$30.

It is thought proper to state, inasmuch as reports have been current as the high price of board in Lexington and the difficulty of obtaining it, that many students, during the last session, found comfortable board, including lodging, fuel, lights, servants' attendance, and in some instances washing, for \$3.00 per week, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the increased price of every article of living, which is felt here in common with all other parts of the country, that students will be as comfortably accommodated, and upon as reasonable terms, as at any other respectable Medical School in the Union.

By order of the Faculty.
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.
Lex. Ky. July 17th, 1836.—37-1st Nov.

The publishers of the following papers are requested to insert the above to the amount of \$5, and send the papers containing it to the Dean, on the receipt of which the money will be remitted, viz: Journal & Advertiser Louisville; Eagle, Mayville, Ky.; Gazette, Cincinnati; State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; Whig and Banner, Nashville, Tenn.; Republican, St. Louis, Mo.; Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Ala.; State Intelligencer, Tuscaloosa, Miss.; Journal of Commerce, Vicksburg, Miss.; Bulletin, New Orleans, La.; Register, Mobile, Ala.; Pensacola Gazette, Recorder, Milledgeville, Geo.; Republican, Savannah; Courier & Mercury, Charleston, S. C.; Register, Raleigh, N. C.; Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.; Whig, Richmond, Virginia; Republican, Winchester, Virginia; Intelligencer and Globe, Washington city.

FOR SALE.
THAT beautiful country residence upon the Tate's creek road, about a mile from the limits of Lexington, recently occupied by A. B. Morton. The place contains about 50 Acres, has an excellent Brick House with six rooms, necessary out-houses; a spring of delightful water, and a Bagging Factory with twelve Looms, to which is attached an excellent Grist Mill.

The title indisputable. Liberal credits will be given to the purchaser. Apply to
COLEMAN & WARD, Louisville,
or to CHARLTON HUNT, Lexington.
July 15, 1836.—38-1st

PUBLIC SALE.
ON Thursday, the 29th of September, 1836, will be sold on the premises at Public Auction, that VALUABLE FARM belonging to the Estate of Richard A. Curd, dec'd., containing about 500 acres, situated in Woodford county, between the Rail road and Frankfort road, and adjoining each, about 10 miles from Lexington. The Farm is finely watered and remarkably well timbered, and in every respect admirably calculated for a stock farm. Soil equal to any in Kentucky.

Terms. One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal payments of one and two years without interest. Possession will be given on the 1st of October following the sale, with the privilege reserved of securing and removing the crop at present on the land.

At the same time and place will be sold all the crop on the ground, consisting of Hemp, Corn, and small grain. All the stock, consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and a beautiful flock of Sheep.—Also, all the Farming Utensils. Also, six very valuable and likely SLAVES, consisting of 3 Men, a Woman and two children.

Terms. A credit of 9 months for all sums over \$10, bond with approved security being given by the purchaser.

JOHN CURD, Ex'r.
ELEANOR H. CURD, Ex'r'x.
August 3, 1836.—45-1st

JUST RECEIVED.
A LARGE, FRESH, and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
MEDICINES,
particularly adapted to family use. Among which are,
300 LBS. EPSOM SALTS.
150 " GLAUBER do
75 " GUM ALGAE,
75 " PULV. RHUBARB,
40 " SUPERIOR CALOMEL,
15 " GUM OPIUM,
12 doz. SYMPLEX CELEBRATED PAIN-EXPELLER, for the cure of Sciatica,
5 bbls. Cold-Expressed CASTOR OIL, superior,—warranted
5 " ALCOHOL, &c., and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug & Chemical Store of
SAML. C. TROTTER, Cheapside,
near the North, Bk. Lexington, Ky.
July 20, 1836.—39-1st

Tontine House.
HENRY DAY
WOULD most respectfully inform his friends and acquaintances, and the public in general, that he has opened a COFFEE HOUSE, under the above name, on Mill street, next door to J. L. McCracken's Grocery, and nearly opposite Mr. Giron's Confectionery. His stock of superior WINES and LIQUORS, and close attention to business, induces him to believe that he will receive a portion of public patronage.

His stock is composed of the following assortment:
Champagne, (best brands),
Old Maderia,
Golden Sherry,
Pale do
Muscat,
Claret, (Medoc & St Julian)
Best quality Old Port,
Sauterene, (white),
Malaga,
Barcelonia,
Lisbon,
Old Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
St. Croix Rum,
Old Peach Brandy,

Also—An assortment of
BEST FRENCH CORDIALS.
He has also fitted up his upper large and commodious Room, at a great expense, for the purpose of accommodating Society Meetings and Wine Parties.
Lex. July 13, 1836.—39-1st



A Good Investment!

THE September Schemes advertised below present a favorable opportunity to those who wish to invest SMALL sums and receive LARGE returns. The four Virginia Schemes and the four Grand Consolidated Lotteries require no puffing, they speak for themselves. We would only recommend prompt orders as the demand for tickets is great. Be sure and address
S. J. SYESTER,
130, Broadway, N. Y.

CAP. 25,000 DOLLARS.
Virginia State Lottery, Class No 8
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Sept. 3, 1836.

SCHEME.
25,000 DOLLARS.
\$8,000!—\$5,000!—\$3,500!—\$2,322;
10 prizes of 2,000 dollars!—10 prizes of 1,500 dollars!—10 of 1,000 dollars!—10 of 600 dollars!—20 of 400 dollars!—20 of 200 dollars!—25 of 150 dollars! &c. &c.
Tickets \$10.—Shares in proportion.
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will cost only \$130. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

50 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS!
Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5
For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, September 10, 1836.

CAPITALS.
30,000 Dollars!!
30,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—3,140 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 of 1,000 dollars!—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars.
Tickets 10 Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No 37
for 1836.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, September 24, 1836.

SCHEME.
20,000 dollars!—10,000!—3,000 dollars!—2,000 1,230 dollars!—20 prizes of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars!—20 of 200 dollars! &c. Tickets only \$5.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$65. Packages of Shares in proportion.

THE GREAT 14 DRAW NUMBER SCHEME!
NEARLY AS MANY PRIZES AS BLANKS!
Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5
For the benefit of the town of Wheeling. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, Sept. 17, '36.

SCHEME.
30,000 Dollars!—15,000 dollars!—6,000 dollars!—5,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—10 prizes of 1,000 dollars!—15 prizes of 600—20 of 500 dollars!—20 of 400 dollars!—30 of 300 dollars, &c. &c.
Tickets only 10 Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this MAGNIFICENT SCHEME may be had for 130 dollars. Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

Mammoth Scheme.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 6.
For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Sept. 24, 1836.

CAPITALS.
30,000 DOLLARS.
8,000 dollars!—4,000 dollars!—3,000 dollars!—2,500 dollars!—1,067 dollars!—100 of 1,000 dollars!—10 of 500 dollars!—20 of 300 dollars!—84 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.
Tickets Ten Dollars.
A certificate of a Package of whole tickets will be sent for 130 dollars. Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in proportion. Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to
S. J. SYESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.
THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE & MARINE Insurance Company, will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town or county, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by land or water. This Company was Incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars!

The following are the Officers and Board of Directors chosen by the Stockholders.
THOMAS SMITH, President.
JOHN W. HUNT,
JOHN NORTON,
WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
MATHEW KENNEDY, Louisville, Sec'y.
WILLIAM MCCLANAHAN, Richmond, Agent.
HIRAM M. BLEDSOE, Paris.

THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.
Applications for Policies of Insurance or for information to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M. Kennedy, Louisville; William McClanahan, Richmond; Hiram M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be promptly attended to.
Lex May 31, 1836.—26-50

WANTED,
A SMART active lad to assist in a Coffee House.
HENRY DAY.
Lex. Aug. 15 1836.—46-1st

JABEZ BEACH.
AT his Coach Depository opposite General Combs's, on Main street, respectfully informs the citizens of Kentucky, that he has now on the way, and expects to receive, about the middle of May, a splendid assortment of
CARRIAGES.
Manufactured expressly for him, in New Ark, N. Jersey; consisting of Coaches, Barouches, Buggies, &c. &c. His customers may be assured, that the Carriages are made of the best materials, and in the first style of Elegant and Substantial Workmanship.

J. B. will keep a number of hands in his shop, and is at all times ready to repair Carriages, and has no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his customers.
Lexington, April 30, 1836.—17-1st

NOTICE.
CIRCUMSTANCES having transpired, which renders it expedient for me to constitute an intended partnership with Ingersoll & McClelland for the construction of the stone work at the Cliffs, on Kentucky river.—The business in future will be conducted in their names, and they will be responsible for all contracts and business connected with this work from the commencement to the close of their operations.

Their characters as contractors, and their business habits will, no doubt, sufficiently recommend them to the company and the public.
JAMES COOK.
April 22,—18-1st—Dayton Daily Herald.

DAILY STAGE
FOR CINCINNATI.
THE stages on the direct route from Lexington to Cincinnati, will leave the office at Brenans every day at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrive next morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every morning by six and arrive same evening by 10, sixteen hours from port to port, fare six dollars, this route is perhaps as pleasant to travel as any; the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and drivers are not surpassed anywhere, drivers of skill and entirely of sober habits; teams well broke and perfectly safe; coaches new and of pleasant size and in no case will more than nine passengers be admitted inside, no accident having occurred on this route during the season so far, is this assurance we offer of the disposition of the proprietors to do their duty, to give universal satisfaction and receive that patronage which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.
Lexington July 5, 1836.—3ms
The Observer will insert 3ms and charge P&G.

HOLESAL AND RETAIL
HAT MANUFACTORY.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, his brother, HIRAM SHAW, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at the old stand, north corner of Main and main-cross streets, under the name of
N. & H. SHAW,

Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call. They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.
NAT. SHAW.
Lex. June 6, 1836.—36-1st.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.
N. S.

H. C. COONS, Attorney at Law,
WILL practice in the several Courts held at this place. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. He will be found at General Combs's Office, corner of Short and Church streets, opposite the Northern Bank.
Lexington, Aug. 15, '36. 47-1st

100 BARRELS brown sugar superior quality, a small lot of Mackerel and pickled Herrings; and also, a lot of 50 casks Maderia Maderia Wine superior quality for sale by
JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Lexington, Aug. 15 1836.—46-1st

BACON, BACON!
JUST RECEIVED, one hundred Hams of Bacon, put up expressly for family use also a few kegs of leaf lard, which will be sold low for cash.
ROBERT GRAY.
Lex. August 15, 1836.—46.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.
THE Stockholders of the Northern Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified, that the sixth instalment of Twenty Dollars, on each share, is required to be paid on the 15th November next. By order of the Board of Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1836.—44-1st

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Judge of the Fayette Circuit Court in Chancery, rendered by consent of the parties, at the March term, 1836, in the cases pending therein, of George McDonald and George Norton, against A. Venable's heirs, and the Bank of the United States, against McDonald and others, I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, the following property, viz:

Slaves—Dick, Lewis, Charles, Dinah, Nelly, Mary, Ann, and Alley, and their increase.
33 ACRES of land in Fayette county on Hickman creek, 8 miles from Lexington on the Tates' creek road, on which A. Venable formerly resided, including 100 acres late in possession of James Venable, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the several debts provided for in said decree.
The Sale will take place on said farm, on Tuesday the 12th September, 1836, at 12 o'clock, m. Cash in hand will be required for the slaves.—One third of the purchase money of the land to be paid in hand, the balance in three instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from date, the purchaser to give bonds payable to the commissioner, with security to be approved by him, upon the payment of which he will execute a deed to the purchaser or his assigns with warranty against all the parties to this suit.

JOHN M. MCALLA, Com'r.
Lexington, July 23, 1836.
At the same time and place, Will be sold to the highest bidder, the following articles, viz:

10 Horses,
40 Mules,
7 Cows and Heifers,
1 Yoke of Oxen,
50 Hogs,
Farming Utensils,
Wagon and Gear,
Cart and Gear.
Terms of Sale, for the Mules, cash in hand, for the remainder a credit of twelve months for all sums over \$5; the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.
41-1st

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the North or Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, to renew a certificate of one share in said Bank, in the name of the subscriber which has been lost or misplaced.
JOSEPH PICKLIN.
June 30th 1836.—34.

NOTICE.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, it was resolved, that a call of FIVE DOLLARS per share be made on the stockholders, payable on the first Monday in June next.
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lex. F. L. and M. Ins. Co.

FOR SALE.
THE HOUSE known three story BRICK HOUSE on Main street, occupied formerly by Morrison and Bradley, and at present by Messrs. Isles and Wright as a Dry Good Store. This extensive property, 30 feet front, running back to Water street opposite the Rail Road Warehouse, contains a brick Stable, Carriage house and other buildings; forming altogether a most valuable possession for stores and family residence. For terms apply at my residence on the corner of Main and Church streets to
LUCY D. GATEWOOD.
Lexington, May 19, '36.—22-1st

NEW STORE.
(No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wallace's Book Store and J. D. Swift's Wholesale Grocery.)

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from the City of New York, a complete assortment of

Dry Goods.
suitable for the present season; and having formed an agency in that City, to purchase and import his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloths; Black do
Violet do; Brown do
Court Brown—new style
Invisible Green; Polish do
Bottle do; Pea do
London Smoke, Bronze do
Cassimere Mix; Silver Grey
Single milled Cassimere; Double do
Super Blue and Black—cheap
Abbottford Plaid—new style
Pink Mix, double and single milled
Ribbed Cassimere do, and do with every other description.
Super Vestings
Super Satins—English and French
And Summer Vestings of every description, quality, and price.
Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,
BEST QUALITY; Prunella, Morocco, and Kid Pumps;
Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, d Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Fine fig'd Satins, Silks, and Shawles
Plain Silks
Painted Muslins, and French Chintz
French, English, and Domestic Prints
Fine Flaid Muslin
Figured Swiss, Jaconet, and Book Muslin
Dainty
Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin
Beached, Brown, and Plaid do
Cotton Osanburgs, (a heavy article for negro shirting.)

LADIES' SHOES.
White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Morocco, Kid, and Kid-lined Prunella,
Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.
Together with a full and complete assortment of

Fancy Articles,
in his line.

J. T. FRAZER.
P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New Goods every six days. Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to call, as they can be supplied at New York wholesale prices, with carriage.
Lexington, Ky., May 27, 1836.—25-1st

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickinson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Powhatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as requiring much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.
Lex Aug 27, 1835.—35-1st

ANGORA against RODOLPH and LILAC against MISTLETOE; or Tennessee against Kentucky.

\$2000 WILL be bet that Angora will beat Rodolph, and \$3000 that Lilac will beat Mistletoe, at the Louisville Races, next fall. Enquire of the Editors of the Intelligencer.
chLI Lexington, July 29, 1836.—42-1st

NEW DRUG STORE.
JUST OPENING, in the new house, east corner of the Public Square, back of the Courthouse, an entirely NEW AND FRESH assortment of
MEDICINES.
CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Perfumery, Paints, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Kreosote, Emetine, Strychnine, Sulph. Morphine, Chloride of Lime, Hydrosulphurated Calomel, &c.

Families and Physicians of the city and neighborhood will be supplied with genuine medicines, and Country Merchants who retail Drugs can be furnished on reasonable terms.
(Competent assistance having been secured, PRESCRIPTIONS will be put up with the greatest care and with the purest Medicines.)
ROBERT PETER.
Lexington, July 15, 1836.—38-6m

CITY SCHOOL.
THE 6th Session of the City School will commence on the first Monday in SEPTEMBER NEXT. Mr. J. G. GAY, Rev. WM. MERRICK, and other competent teachers have been engaged.
JACOB ASHTON,
H. MAGUIRE,
THOS. HUGGINS.
Aug 13, '36 47-1st School Committee

A CARD.
MRS. BRADFORD having returned from the East, intends opening her school (now to consist of a limited number of females exclusively) on Monday the 29th of August, at her residence on Maincross street.

Mrs B. has made arrangements that will enable her to give instruction in both plain and ornamental Needlework to those who may wish to engage therein, either SEPARATELY, or as combined with the other exercises of the school.
Terms, from 5 to 10\$ per quarter, payable in advance.
Aug 16, '36. 47-1st

NEW GOODS FOR 1836.

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
Are now receiving their
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
COMPRISING a very general assortment of nearly every variety of Fancy and Staple Articles, usually kept in Dry Good Houses; among which are a choice lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Men and Boys' Summer Goods, Hats and Ladies' Bonnets, Boots and Shoes—Also, Hardware, Queensware, and China in Tea and Dinner Sets, Groceries, &c. They respectfully invite their customers and friends to call and examine.
April 2, 1836.—13-1st

MAYES & BLANCHARD.
JUDGE MAYES & HORACE F. BLANCHARD, having associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, in the Fayette Circuit Court, will attend to all business entrusted to their care with zeal and promptitude.
Lexington, March 4, 1836.—9-1st

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.
THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops;
Dressing Bureaus do
" " " " do
Centre " do do
Pier " do do
Enclosed Bason Stands do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, SOFAS, Spring Seat;
Mahogany Chairs;
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.
(They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.)

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.
(Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Iron-framed Patent Elastic Cussion Hammer PIANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or rent.)

THOS. W. POWELL,
HORACE E. DIMICK,
Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main st.
Lexington, April 30, 1836.—17-1st

New Grocery Store.
CURTIS J. SMITH
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand on Main street, lately occupied by T. Rankin, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and immediately opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding House, where he has and intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
as good and as cheap as can be had in the city.—Families or dealers supplied by the quantity at the wholesale prices.
N. B. A large supply of measures, half bushels, pecks and half pecks, sealed, on hand and for sale.
May 12, 1836.—20-1st

Stimulating Liniment No. 1.
AN IMPROVEMENT OF JEWETT'S STIMULATING LINIMENT, NO. 2.
Manufactured and sold by M. L. Lewis, wholesale and retail.

THIS LINIMENT is celebrated for its soothing and stimulating qualities, to those who are in pain. It has a decided advantage over all other Liniments known, as it is not so volatile; there is a body to it which keeps the articles of stimulant from escaping from the system, and when the absorbent vessels take up the substance of the Liniment, it puts the system into action, and then the covering is thrown off, and perspiration makes its appearance.

The following certificate will show to the reader, what has been done with the above article, towards relieving those who have used it, who were sorely afflicted with pain.
We, the undersigned, having used Dr. Lewis's Liniment, believe it to be as good as is recommended.

DR. J. R. CUNNINGHAM.
DR. WM. CONSTANT.
DR. WM. M. GUFFIN,
DR. C. N. LUSK.

The above Liniment, & a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES for sale at THE BOTANIC DRUG STORE, Main Cross st.

H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agent.
Just received, Ap. Cayenne; Gum Myrrh, and Pulv. Slip. Elm, of superior quality.
H. T. N. BENEDICT, Agt.
Lexington, June 21.—32-3msw

WAY CAR.
A CAR will leave MIDWAY every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.
CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.
June 16—30-1st

FRESH FLOUR
A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a superior brand, in barrels and half barrels to suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good goose creek salt
No. 1, together with an excellent assortment of the very best Family Groceries for sale by
R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port Wine do. do. do.
300 Maderia, No. 1.
for sale by
R. LONG, Mill-st.
Lex. July 4, 1836.—36-3m.

MONEY LOST.
DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 4th inst., between Weisiger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a sealed packet containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in \$50 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, probably all payable at the mother Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes doubled in the middle, and as well as recollected, endorsed on the envelopment as follows: "\$3000 to pay a note in the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Rand, Esq."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, to Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or to myself in Lexington.

Banks and others may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.
D. A. SAYRE.
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. mar. 19-11-1st

LOST.
A FEW days since, a small orange wood Walking Cane, mounted with a plain silver head, with the INITIALS J. L. McC. engraved upon it. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by returning it to the Tontine House, or this office.
August 15,—1st

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND, upon which he now resides, one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, containing 130 Acres, all enclosed under good fence; forty or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine young Orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfortable Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call immediately, as the subscriber intends selling the first good offer.
W. T. MILES.
May 13, 1836.—30-1st

FOR SALE.
CONTEMPLATING a removal to the South, I offer for sale MY RESIDENCE in Lexington. The purchaser can acquire, with the improvements, from five to forty Acres. There is on the premises excellent and never failing water, and it presents one of the most desirable Summer Retreats for a Southern gentleman, which is for sale in this vicinity. Apply, in my absence, to Mr. G. Christy.

T. M. HCKEY.
Lexington, August 10, 1836. 46-1st

BARLEY! BARLEY! BARLEY!!
WANTED, TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS OF BARLEY, for which the highest price will be paid in cash as soon as delivered at the Lexington Brewery. Also,—Farmers provided with Spring or Fall seed, and engagements made for next year's crop.
CLEARY & RANEY.
August 11, 1836.—45-1st

FIRE!
RISKS of Insurance will be taken by the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance against Fire, on Buildings or Furniture in town or country. Specifications in writing, to be left with the subscriber.
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
Lexington, May 13, '36-22-1st

REMOVAL.
CABINET MAKING.
THE subscriber respectfully respects his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.
JOSEPH MILWARD.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835.—2-1st

HALF A MILLION OF SHINGLES.
300,000 Warranted FINE SHINGLES.
200,000 Common do, just received and will be sold at the Market price, or delivered in Lexington at the usual or customary carriage.

Persons wanting to purchase, will please apply to JOSEPH D. SWIFT, in Lexington, and their order will be promptly filled.
JNO. B. McILVAINE.
Maysville, May 23, 1836.—24-1st—Lex. Int.

TO PRINTERS.
E. WHITE & WM. HAGER
RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom